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a unsider of months with a lung affection and was not able to
a unsider of months with a lung affection and was not able to
about as well as usual. I have since given it is a number of
about as well as usual. I have some given it is a number of
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NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 15.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The Celtic arrived at Queenstown yesterday in tow of the steamer Britannic. steamer Hwai-Yuen, from Shanghai for Hong Kong, has been wrecked with great loss of life. There were many arrests in France when the Counte de Paris started for Madrid. A reward has been offered by the Russian authorities for the arrest of Jablousky. - Vignaux defeated Schaefer at the balk line game in Paris last night.

CONGRESS .- In the Senate yesterday Mr. Hill delivered an address in support of his postal telegraph bill; petitions and bills were introduced; Mr. Anthony was elected president pro tem, and declined the office, whereupon Mr. Edmunds was chosen to fill the place. ____ In the House many bills were introduced, among them bills to repeal the Civil Service act, to reduce patent fees, to authorize two and one-half per cent forty-year bonds, to place sugar and molasses on the free list, to regulate railroad transportation rates, and to repeal the law prohibiting ex-Confederate soldiers from serving in the Army.

Domestic .- Resolutions were introduced in both branches of the Legislature to investigate abuses in this city's administration. - James Nutt's trial was begun at Pittsburg. - There was a slight panic in the Titusville oil market. - What resembles a case of hydrophobia has appeared in nations have been ready and anxious to come to Pittsburg. - Governor Headly, of Ohio, was inaugurated. - The Railroad Commissioners' report was presented in the Legislature, ---- Lackawanna officials at Buffalo talk defiantly about the pool's boycotting policy. The New-England road asked the Connecticut Legislature to remit \$100,000 taxes. ____ Complaint is made that assunlt and robbery at night are growing more frequent in Boston.

CITY AND SUBURBAN .-- The body of Charles Delmonico was found yesterday in a ravine near Orange, N. J. The Lackawanna Railroad was not cut off from through business. = A fire in East-st. caused damage of nearly \$300,000. A report on the Bridge accounts was presented to the trustees. ___ Dr. Franklin B. Hough, of Washington, made an address to the Forestry Committee. - The Aqueduct Commissioners discussed the project of the Muscoot dam, ---- The Marine Society celebrated its one hundred and fourteenth anniversary: ____ The Family Circle Dancing Class met at Dehnonico's. Gold value of the legal tender silver dollar (4121-grams), 85.40 cents. Stocks, after a steady opening, steadily declined and closed weak without recovery.

THE WEATHER, TRIBUNE observations indicate cloudy weather, with chances of rain or snow, followed by colder and fair or clear weather. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 42; lowest, 33 : average, 3812°.

Governor Hoadly was inaugurated yesterday at Columbus, Ohio, and for the first time in passed entirely into the hands of the Denice and Supervisors and other local the actual aboution of private ownership in authorities have been enlarged for the ex-

license system.

The prolonged uncertainty over the Presidency of the Senate is ended and in a most satisfactory way. Mr. Anthony was yesterday elected, but declined the place because of the condition of his health. Then Mr. Edmunds was is, and why. The Democrats, who voted for Mr. Bayard against Mr. Anthony, voted for Mr. Pendleton against Mr. Edmunds. This was a pleasant compliment to a fallen Senator, but that is all.

Here is another proof of the sincere, deep, and soul-pervading attachment which the Democrats feel for the cause of Civil Service Reform that may well be placed by the side of the defeat of Mr. Pendleton in Ohio. A bill was introduced in the House yesterday by Mr. Halsell, of Kentucky, "to repeal the Civil Service Act." The honorable Representative certainly has the courage of his convictions. If you listen intently now you may hear the suppressed but earnest murmur of approval that will issue from Democratic breasts whe rever Mr. Halsell's bold action is made known.

The expert accountants who since last fall have been examining the financial management of the Brooklyn Bridge have finished their work. Their report is so voluminous that it has not yet been read to the trustees, but will be printed first. However, so far as can be gathered from statements made at the meeting yesterday, the irregularities amount to only \$9,578 67, and are almost wholly due to clerical errors. This is a highly gratifying showing, when it is remembered that the total cost of the bridge has been over \$15,000,000, and that the expenditure of that great sum was spread out over sixteen years.

The long voyage of the Celtic has finally ended and her weary passengers are at last safe on shore, probably none the worse for their month at sea. One moral of the Celtic's experience and its happy termination is that there is little reason to worry when an ocean steamship is even a considerable length of time overdue. It is nearly always safe to assume that the delay has been caused by a broken shaft and that the vessel is making fair headway under sail. Another moral is not to charge the eaptain with recklessness and bad management until the facts in the case are known.

The first annual report of the Railroad Commission was presented to the Legislature last evening. In another column we reproduce its essential features. The people have not forgotten that this body had a predecessor, as far back as 1855, whose achievements were not on the whole satisfactory, and which died young and with few mourners. The present Commission would seem to have gone to work in good earnest, with an intelligent idea of what was expected of it, and a determination to do its whole duty. The conclusions and recommendations of the report will attract wide atten-

The painful mystery surrounding the disappearance of Mr. Charles Delmonico has ended as most people feared it would end-in the discovery of his body and the certainty that he died from exposure and fatigue. It is useless to indulge in vain regrets; but attention may properly be called to the necessity of keeping vigilant and constant watch upon any person whose mind is in the least affected, even if he has long lucid intervals. Moreover, when such a person does get away from his attendants, it is generally well to give the fact great publicity although the first impulse of friends naturally is to conceal it.

MR. BLAND'S OPPORTUNITY.

May not Mr. Bland himself be led to see that oinage of silver by the United States is an obstacle to international agreement? Of the men who labored with him years ago to remonetize silver, scarcely a single prominent one now favors continued coinage, The Cincinnati Commercial and The Chicago Tribune, by far the most powerful journals in the advocacy of silver coinage, now urge that silver dollars enough have been coined to give the people all the beuefits originally sought, and that the continuance of coinage here operates powerfully to uphold Great Britain and Germany in resisting efforts or international adoption of a double standard. Mr. Burchard, now Director of the Mint, says the same; Mr. Kelley, long the most earnest Republican advocate of silver coinage, says the same; Mr. George Walker and Mr. V. B. Horton, who have represented this Nation with honor in foreign conferences, insist upon the same opinions. M. Cernuschi, the ablest champion of bimetallism in France, and the veteran Mr. Gibbs of England, whose experience as Governor of the Bank gives his advocacy of oimetallism weight, join with all other able defenders of silver coinage abroad in the same ecommendation.

It is hard to suppose that Mr. Bland has no respect for the opinions of such men. Nor can he deny that they present very convincing arguments. They show that this country, by its continued coinage of \$29,000,000 of silver in a year, keeps off the British market about twothirds as much silver as comes to that market from all quarters. There can be no doubt that a sudden emptying of the whole American product upon the British market would compel Great Britain to take some steps without delay to prevent depreciation of the money used in India. Germany declared at the last conference, and has since declared, that its position was simply rendered necessary by that of Great Britain, while France and other Continental some international agreement. What hinders? save Great Britain from the consequences of the British policy.

THE TRIBUNE does not argue that unlimited the best solution of the difficulty, but its opinions on that point are not here of consequence. The thing desired by all rational men is that some definite and lasting adjustment of the difficulty should be made, and to that end it is necessary that Great Britain should be brought to realize the necessity of international accord. controversy as by the other. The only way to general act on the subject under which all such reach that end is for this country to cease shielding Great Britain from the consequences | what is true of names is true of a large number

of its isolated position. Sooner or later we shall have to cease. The coinage of silver here can go on for a time, at | yet the fact remains that at every session since considerable public expense indeed, but without it took effect laws have been passed which violent change in commercial relations. In the either come within its prohibition or which conend, however, it is simply inevitable that the victour law-makers of disobedience to its man-Treasury will be compelled to pay in silver, if its accumulation of that metal continues. If eral laws. Governor Cleveland has a thoughtwe stop silver coinage at any later date than this, ful paragraph on this subject in his message. with a larger quantity accumulated, the effect | Speaking of bills purely local in their character, upon the world's markets will be only the more riolent; if we go on, gold must suddenly command a premium, and be drawn hastily from the Treasury and the country, and it will then become impossible to avoid a catastrophe from | "from legislative consideration. The powers

to the liquor dealers by advocating a graded a position of great power, will then be helpless among the nations. Is it not wiser to use the power that we have while it yet remains?

THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT AND ALBANY.

The Senate has voted to undertake, through its Committee on Cities, a thorough investiagain chosen in spite of himself. It need not gation of the Public Wo.ks Department. be said at this day how excellent this selection The last Senate investigation, in some strange way, amounted to little; and it may be an embarrassment to the present committee that some of its members participated in that work. The chairman, however, is a vigorous young New-Yorker, of the best sort, and the language of his resolution shows that he means business. Mr. Thompson will make a desperate defence, with many underground resources at his command; but we shall count greatly on Chairman Gibbs's integrity and zeal; and we ean promise everybody who may want to protect or cover up the transactions of this department that, before he gets through, he will find that he might as well have been on Tweed's side in Tweed's last year. This thing is not going to blow over.

The House was not behind the Senate in in effort (unsuccessful for the moment,) to set its Committee on Cities at the same work. No one in the Assembly could command the confidence of the people of New-York, in making such an investigation, to a higher degree than Chairman Roosevelt of the Assembly Committee. He is what the Western lobbyist described as "ugly honest," and this work would suit him. The people will watch who hinders it.

THE APPROACHING PRIMARY ELECTIONS. The Republicans of this city have secured the right to govern themselves. Are they going to do it? Twenty-six thousand of them enrolled;-how many are going to vote at the primaries next Friday?

We earnestly appeal to every enrolled Republican, and especially to all who have heretofore been discontented with the management of the Republican party in this city-to all who have complained of "machine rule," and "rings," and "bosses"-to come out and take the reins into their own hands. Every Republican has had the opportunity to enrol; every enrolled Republican has now the opportunity to have his wishes respected and counted at the primaries.

Shall we not have a vote well up to the registration? This vote largely shapes the control of the Republican party in this city for the Presidential contest. Will the twenty-six reserve. thousand decide to express their own wishes. now that they have the opportunity, or shall things go by default-the discontented Republicans neglecting to vote, and leaving the old Ward managers to run the new organization precisely as they ran the former one? The new organization contains about four times as many as the old one. If the one-fourth continues to rule, it can only be interpreted as meaning that the other three-fourths are willing.

SCANDAL OR NEWS?

Newspapers of a certain class are adding a new horror to the consequences of insanity and new pang to the sorrows of afflicted families. The mysterious disappearance of a sick man is of the highest value to them as a sensation, and that any hopes of carrying this next full are vain. and when the public excitement begins to flag sort of impertinent gossip about the lost man's private affairs. His whole life is ransacked for the record of peccadilloes. Petty failings are exaggerated into vices. The symptoms of disease are distorted into marks of depravity. The most innocent actions are misconstrued, and illness is represented as the consequence of a long indulgence in evil courses. The missing patient was popular while he was with us; but no sooner has he vanished from sight than ingenuity is strained to invent discreditable explanations of his misfortune. If the favorite of the public could return he would find "live journalism" had made his ab-

ence an occasion for destroying his character. Some of the scandalous stories told bout Charles Delmonico have been promptly hisproved. It is very likely that all of them ould be disposed of if his friends had the time the patience to follow up the daily falsehoods, Yet it is worth noting that the papers which ave been starting these tales paid no attenion to the refutation of them, and merely let he lies drop when they had served the needs of the day, and proceeded to collect new ones. Just before yesterday's shocking discovery on Orange Mountain, having left nothing of the eputation of Mr. Delmonico himself, they ere bestowing their attention upon his family and nearest friends, whom they accused of shamming grief and conspiring to deceive the ublic and the detectives.

We cannot suspect the newspapers of malice in this cruel and dishonorable treatment of an unfortunate man and his kinsfolk. No doubt he could have been restored to health they would have cordially congratulated him, and perhaps been surprised if their felicitations were not well received. The trouble is that hey regard all personal affairs from the point of view of a village tea-party, in which the dissemination of gossip is treated as the first interest of society, and reports about people are circulated because they are interesting, not because they are true. As for any sense of moral responsibility in the matter, of that the typical 'live journalist" and the conventional sewing circle seem to be equally destitute. Neither as learned the difference between scandal and

"A PRIVATE OR LOCAL BILL."

By a vote of the people in 1874 the Constituon was amended with a view of protecting the statute book from unnecessary legislation. Section 18 of Article 111 reads: "The Legislature shall not pass a private or local bill in any The fact that the United States continues to "of the following cases," Then follows the enumeration of a large number of cases, after which the section continues: "The Legislature "shall pass general laws providing for the cases coinage of silver by international agreement is "enumerated in this section, and for all other eases which in its judgment may be provided for by general laws."

That this is a wise amendment nobody denies. It simplifies legislation. It prevents a useless increase of its volume. There is no reason, for instance, why the Legislature should be called upon to pass a bill every time a man desires to changes can be effected is much better. And of other subjects. There would seem to be no need of calling attention to this amendment, and date looking to the passage of additional genaffecting only special interests, he says: "Every consideration of expediency, as well as "the language and evident intent of the Con-" stitution, dictates the exclusion of such matters

press purpose of permitting them to deal intelligently and properly with such subjects. But notwithstanding this, bills are introduced authorizing the building and repairing of "bridges and highways, the erection of engine-'houses and soldiers' monuments, the estab-"lishment of libraries, the regulation or purchase of cemeteries, and other things of like " nature."

There are two remedies for this unfortunate state of things. In the first place, the standing committees of the two houses ought to report adversely upon every bill which by its enacting clause is shown to be private or local. If the father of a bill that is thus treated is able to convince his fellow-members that it is not unconstitutional and that there is a serious call for its passage, why then the adverse report can be set the Whole. In the second place, let the Legislature determine what additional general laws are most needed and promptly enact them. The | it is hot. passage of the amendment in question did much to relieve the statute book. The annual ession laws used to fill two large volumes, in the palmy days of special legislation. Now one comparatively small volume holds the laws of a year; and still there is room for improvement.

DEMOCRATS ON PENDLETON'S DEFEAT. The defeat of Mr. Pendleton has been followed by a frank expression of disgust and indignation from influential elements in the party to which he belongs that is exceptional-even remarkable—in politics. Democratic organs and leaders throughout the country denounce the result as a repudiation of Civil Service Re- ers of that class. Perhaps the most depressing form pledges, a surrender to corporation influences, and a fruition of gross bribery. These charges do not come from Republicans, and the accusations of corruption are probably to be taken in any case with grains of allowance, for there is nothing good Democrats will not say of each other when they are angry, and Mr. Payne is universally regarded as a man of pure and high character. But these expressions of dissent and rage make an interesting collection of party opinions just about this time.

The Washington Post sustains the charge made by The Tribune as follows: The defeat of Mr. Pendleton means that so far as the

Ohio Democracy are concerned, they have deliberately gone back upon their reiterated piedges in favor of Civi Again The Post: The result will preclude much Democratic tack about

the latter virtue (Cikil Service Reform) for some time to come. We can devote curselves to the tariff without

Again The Post:

The thing for Mr. Payme to do is to decline the Sena torship peremptorily. The discepatable elements which compelled his nomination have forsted upon his shoulders the disgrace they sought to inflict on Mr. Pendleton. He should not bear if. The distance between uncuviable success and honorable defeat is only to be bridged by a prompt refusal on his part to serve the purposes of the men who have outraged his party.

The Buffalo Courier said : These was compassed the defeat of Mr. Pendleton made a pretence of attacking him for his active agency in bringing about Civil Service Reform, and have pa managed things that the result seems to put the Ohfo Democracy squarely in opposition to that measure. . . . The Democrats of the rest of the country may e pardoned if they come to the conclusion that the man-gement of the Democracy in that State is in bad bands,

The New-Albany Ledger, one of the oldest they lash it into life again by printing every and ablest Democratic newspapers of Indiana,

says of Mr. Payne: It is unfortunate for the Democracy that he was chan found by the Standard Oil monopoly, the most giganti-corporation in the United States. It is also unfortunat hat he was chosen over George H. Pendleton, who stood nd of honor and decency in politics. It is a blunder that may and likely will lose the Democrats the vote of Ohio ssibly other States in November.

The Indianapolis Scatinel, the leading Demoeratic paper of Indiana, said : We kepe our Ohio brethren will not feel disappointed II

to-day in Hoosierdom. The Louisville Convier-Journal said: Mr. Payne's nomination is the result of the most cor-

cirney ever organized in this country, compassed by the most extravagant use of money know the legislative history of any State in the Union. Other papers harp upon these charges of coruption, which we are disposed to attribute to

he first heat of disappointment, The Cincinnati News Journal and The Columbus (O.) Times among the number. The latter heads its account of the caucus in these words with large capitals: Thirty pieces of silver bought Judas Iscariot, the arch

after but it east the Standard Cil-McLean faction a ch larger bundle to subvert the will of the people Report of the cancus which elected Henry B. Payn Inited States Senator, and sold out the Democracy to

If anybody is to apologize for such charges as these, it should be the Democratic papers who bring them. Ex-Senator Thurman declared that the Democratic clock had been "put back for years, and corruption given a new leasehold in our land." Corgressman A. J. Warner said there was "hardly any hope of the Democracy carrying the State next fall."

The point of real significance in all this is that Democratic papers freely admit that Mr. Pendleton's defeat has apparently destroyed the reckless that the committee, with the aid of the chances of party success in Ohio this year, mainly by putting the Democracy in opposition to Civil Service Reform. They could not easily do otherwise after ex-Senator Thurman's letter begging that Senator Pendleton should not be struck down because he had made "one mistake" in introducing the Civil Service bill; declaring it as his own opinion that the bill ought to be "amended or repealed," and vowing that anyhow "the Republicans now in office are just as liable to be turned out as if the Pendleton bill had never been passed." They struck him down nevertheless, and for that very reason. This was a revelation of the feeling of the party toward Civil Service Reform that voters everywhere will remember.

MR, GEORGE'S DESCENT UPON ENGLAND. Mr. Heary George, apparently not finding among his own countrymen that enthusiastic eagerness to accept the doctrines of "Progress and Poverty" which perhaps he expected, and not having altogether succeeded in engrafting his peculiar theory of land tenure upon Mr. Parnell's programme, has made a descent upon England, and inspired by the agitation which the "Bitter Cry of Outcast London" has created, evidently intends to join his forces to those of Messrs. William Morris, John Ruskin This is as ardently desired by one side in the great have his name changed. One comprehensive and the Rev. Stopford Brooke for the purpose of revolutionizing the land question. Mr. George's principles are, or ought to be, telerably well known by this time. He holds that the true explanation of the Genesis of Evil in the world must be sought in that baneful institution known as private property in land. If nobody were allowed to own land, according to him, all the poverty and vice and crime and misery would disappear. Thenceforth the millennium would begin, the war-drum would throb no longer, the battle-flags would be furled, and in " the Parliament of Man, the federation of the world," all tears would be dried, all heart-aches relieved, all beautiful and ennobling ideals be realized.

Before this enchanting state of things can be attained, however, some slight difficulties have to be surmounted, and not the least of them is passed entirely into the hands of the Demo- which neither silver mining nor any other inclus-

fortified by some loose assertions in Herbert Spencer's crudest work, "Social Statics," attacks the titles of the present and-holders, and argues that inasmuch as in the distant past much land was taken by force or acquired by fraud, therefore it would be absurd to think of paying the present owners anything for it. Let the State resume possession of it, he proposes, and let no attention be paid to the protests and remonstrances of that iniquitous class the landlords. No doubt quite as good arguments could be found for the confiscation of all the capital invested in the three per cent consols, and all the loose cash, pictures, jewels, statuary and personal property generally in the hands of the wealthier classes, and it is reasonable to suppose that this too will be suggested in due course. Just now, however, Mr. George is aside and the measure sent to the Committee of principally intent upon settling the land question; and since there is discontent among the English poor, he intends to strike the iron while

Mr. Chamberlain proposed to relieve the

over-crowding of London by compelling all kinds of landlords except the kind he belongs to to build better houses for the poor. Mr. George will not be satisfied with any such half-way measures. What he demands is that all the owners of land shall be summarily dispossessed. In England the land does belong to the Crown, in theory, and no absolute title in fee can pass there. Mr. George would have the Crown assert its prerogative, and Parliament abolish private property in land. This is the panacea he holds out to the landless, and no doubt he will find plenty of irresponsible backfact about his mission is his own genuine belief in the thorough feasibility of his eccentric scheme. Oliver Wendell Holmes remarks that if a general conflagration should occur tomorrow, so strong is the speculative spirit in mankind that there would be a corner in potash twenty-four hours later. Just so it may be said that if property in land were abolished tomorrow there would be a reactionary movement the next day. But civilization is not going back ward. There will be flurries and alarms at intervals. There may be occasional explosions to clear the air. But the lines upon which Evolution has proceeded thus far will be adhered to. and no theorist, either with or without a wagonette, can effect more than an ephemeral sensation.

One branch of business, at all events, has expand. ed greatly in spite of general complaints of dulness. The loan and trust companies report an increase of about \$20,000,000, or 17 per cent, in their resources since one year ago. The largest increase is in loans on stock collaterals, of which seven companies report \$92,557,894 this year, against \$79,706,-872 last year. In addition, the Metropolitan makes the aggregate this year \$96,639,394. The greatest increase in resources is by the Farmers' Loan and Trust, \$6,230,000, of which about \$3,500,000 is in loans on collaterals. The largest business is done by the United States, which reports \$45,465,476 resources, and \$33,621,772 loaned on stock col-

Tulare Lake in California has during the last few years been rapidly drying up, and the time is apparently not far distant when it will cease to exist. Within the memory of men still living it was thirtythree miles long and twenty-four miles wide. To day it is only about fifteen miles long and eight miles wide, being a shrinkage in superficial area of more than 650 miles. The cause of this drying up is largely due to human agency. Frobably the extensive systems of irrigation recently put in operation in the vicinity are mainly the cause of the subsidence. Nearly all the rivers and brooks which have acted as feeders to Tulare Lake have been tapped. In some cases they have been entirely diverted from their natural courses, and have been made to minister to the reclamation of arid districts for agricultural purposes. And in a few years every gallon of water which now empties into Tulare Lake will be carried through artificial channels to hundreds of farms which would otherwise be of little value. The fact is interesting as showing not only what man can do to remedy the deficiencies of nature, but to what a large extent there is probably no question of the propriety of drying up the lake; but in a great number of other instances human interference with nature has resolted disastronsly. The carcless and inefficient methods of transacting

the business of the city have been often illustrated by the conduct of the Dock Department. It was expected that there would be an improvement under the present Board, but that body is apparently adhering to the methods of its predecessors. The annual report of the Department for the year ending April 30, 1883, has just been issued, having been sent to the Mayor eight months after the close of the year. It contains little besides dry statistics 'arranged in the most unintelligible manner; and might apparently as well have been made up mouths ago asat this late date. It appears to be impossible to find out from the report how many feet of bulkhead wall were built during the year and at what cost. It was asserted before the Assembly Committee that investigated this Department two years ago, on apparently good evidence, that under the methods of the Dock Department this wall was costing the city \$110 more per lineal foot than responsible con tractors were willing to build it for. But the methods of the Department at that time were so most efficient expert accountants, was unable to find out the cost of the wall. From the report for last year it would appear that there has been no improvement in this loose and irregular method of transacting the business of the Department. The Legislature ought to put this Department on the same footing as any other, and repeal the law that permits it to expend \$3,000,000 from the issue of bonds. The recommendations submitted in the report of the legislative committee have been wholly ignored.

PERSONAL.

Professor Alexander Agassiz will spend the rest of the winter in the south of France.

The only son of Governor Robinson, of Massa-

chusetts, will be graduated at Amherst College this Govenor Robinson, of Massachusetts, still fills his place as superintendent of the Chicopea Unitarian Sunday School.

Monseignor Corcoran, of Philadelphia, thinks Bishop O'Hara, of Seranton, is the coming Arch-bishop of Philadelphia.

General Butler has stopped smoking, to the inexpressible alarm of his friends, who think that such radical change of life must portend some tremen-It is said that Mr. Charles Russell, the British

single week, one of them being the \$10,000 fee in President Arthur has won not a little personal popularity in Washington merely by sending his daughter to a school, instead of having her taught

lawyer, recently received \$18,000 in fees in a

at home by a governess. Senator James F. Wilson, of Iowa, says he has no doubt that the Legislature of that State will pass prohibitory laws, and insure total prohibition. "I am in favor of this course," he says. "Positive pro-hibition can be enforced and will be enforced."

The youngest memper of the present House of Representatives is the Hon. George A. Post, of Pennsylvania, who, curiously enough, comes from the same district that gave a former House its young es member in the person of Galusha A. Grow, Messrs, Grow and Post, too, both entered Congress at the same age—twenty-eight years.

The veteran James E. Murdock will give a series of four recital in Philadelphia on successive Fridays and Tuesdays, beginning on next Friday. His selections will be principally from the Bible, Shakeslections will be principally from the Bible, Shakes-peare, Dickens, Tennyson and Longfellow. The task was undertaken in response to an invitation signed by J. B. Lippencott, A. J. Drevel, Wayne McVeagh, John Sartain, Daniel Dougherty, W. W. Harding and many other prominent citizens.

called "out of his name" by the newspapers. He wishes people to remember that his middle name is not Porterhouse, nor Previous, nor Phenomenon, nor Punchinello, nor Preterpluperfect, but plain, simple Pinckney—though by this time it might well be Psendepigraphous. Moreover, he says, he didn't write thatamazing biography of hinself which appears in The Congressional Directory.

The Re v. Dr. W. W. McLaue, who on Sunday preached his first sermon as pastor of the College Street Congregational Church, New-Haven, is a native of Pennsylvania, was graduated at a Western college, and studied theology under Dr. Hodge, now of Princeton, who declared him to have been "caaily the first scholar and altogether most promising graduate among a group of very unusually high average—the large and noble class of 1874, in the Allegheny Theological Semmary."

Ex-Governor William Worth Holden leads a quiet life at Raleigh, N. C. He was impenched by the Democratic Legislature in 1870 and is therefore disqualified from holding any State office, and though the Legislature has been frequently asked to remove his disabilities, it has refused to do so. Mr. Holden was elected Governor as a Republican in 1868 by 20,000 majority. He had been Provisional Governor of the State, After his removal from office President Grant onered him the post of Minister to Peru, which he declined. He was afterward ap-pointed Postmaster at Kaleigh. Nearly two years ago he was partly paralyzed and for some time it was thought he would not live. His health now is not most too.

Balzac entertained many wild ideas, but never attempted to carry them into execution. One was to cultivate poppies in Corsica and beat England in the Asiatic opium trade. Another was to make \$40,000 a year by growing pineapples at Ville d'Avray. Again, he proposed to search the bed of the Tiber for jewels, to open silver mines in Sardiaia, and to sell a ring be had, which once belonged to a Grand Mogul, to the Emperor of China for multions. But his most picturesque project was to open a grocery store on the Bonievard des Italiens; put up the sign, "Honore de Balzac"; dress hunself in a biouse and serve his customers, and have Guntier to roast the coffee, Gerard de Nerval to sell mustard, and George Sand to take the cash. This, he said would set all Paris agog, customers would dock in by thousands, and he would make an enormous fortune.

TALKS ABOUT TOWN.

MARY ANDERSON ARROAD. Frank D. Milet, Artist.-Alma Tadema did not design Mary Anderson's *Guiatea* costume. I did, though some of the English painters flattered me and robbed me of my just ine at the same time by attributing it to Tadema. I think Miss Anderson has been a complete success in London When I was designing her costumes for her last spring, I saw a good deal of her, and I was struck with her lack of self-confidence. She used to cry at her inability to act as she thought she ought to set. Why don't American ctors learn to dress ! I doubt if I have ever seen a play correctly costumed in this country. Irving has done a good deal in that direction and I trust his example once set will be followed.

ACTIVITY IN THE TEA TRADE.

William MacGregor, Tea Importer, -The new Importers' and Grocers' Exchange is making excellent progress and more than meets the most sanguine expectations of ts organizers. Of course, as in all other Exchanges, ation, but we have more than 200 who are legitimate een large, and yesterday far exceeded that of any previous day. The Exchange has given an impetus to the

THE THEATRICAL SPASON.

E. G. Gilmore, Manager of Nibla's Garden.—This has been the worst theatrical season New-York has had for ears, and don't you make any mistake. The opera einselves. A certain amount of money it to be spent very year in amusements, and if a big part goes to the opera, the theatres must of necessity suffer. I can't complain much; but then "Excelsior" helped us along

LAST OF THE GEORGE EDGAR COMBINATION. "I think I have just heard the last of the George Edgar yndicate," remarked Maze Edwards. "A couple of days ugo it was decided that there was no just cause for com-English actress, against Charlie Davidson and myself. How the case stands for Davidson I don't know, and I

don't much care." THE RECRUITING SERVICE.

Captain George F. Price, Recruiting Officer-Contrary to he general impression a large percentage of the cultatments in the army is of men of American birth. The percentage of foreigners is small, and of these the Germans come first and the Irish and English next. There are few Frenchmen and Scotchmen. We accept about one the highest in the world. Our cavalrymen on the plains are physically perfect, a splendid body of men, equal to the Queen's Life Guards, and better mounted, though the latter organization are mounted on American horses.

GENERAL NOTES.

A new device for promoting elopements has heen given to the world by a young Cincinnati girl, lately Miss Iriska Haverfield, now Mrs. W. P. Baird, of Fayetteille, Tenn. In spite of a vigilant mother she was married to the man of her choice several weeks ago, the cense having been readily obtained, although she was means daving been reasing obtained, although she was under the prescribed age. When asked how she managed if the replied that her witness conscientiously aware that she was "over 1s," that number having been placed on the soles of her boots for the special purpose. St. Louis paners will please make the obvious point that Chicago aris have no need to adopt this precaution.

Philadelphia dudes have been greatly startled by the appearance in several tailors' show windows of a colored fashion-plate, which depicts a very mild and nde young man, arrayed in a garnet-colored coat of the 'shad-belly" pattern, with flesh-colored lining, a figured chite vest, a flowing cravat of a delicate tint, and trousers white vest, a flowing crival of the dress-suit of the near future, the invention of a New-York man, and the result of years of profound reflection. It does not appear whether or not the inventor has communed with Oscar Wilde, and received his apostolic benefiction.

The people of Providence, R. I., are interested in a project to dig a tunnel under College and Prospect hills, which separate the old from the new part of the city, and are so steep as to be almost insurmountable by heavily laden teams, and more or less dangerous for all kinds of truffic. The project was broached eleven years ago, and considerable preliminary work was then done, but hard times made capitalists timel, and it was allowed to rest until last year. It is reported that the construction contract was signed last Saturday, and that the work must be completed within eighteen months. The timnel will be thirty-two freet wide, seventeen feet high, and 2,050 feet long. It will ran directly under the buildings and campus of Brown University.

The steady growth of the Anglican Churchin Italy, and especially in Rome, is beginning to exette attention. The Count Enrico di Campello, who left the Roman Communion two years ago, and placed himself under the direction of the Archbishop of Canterbury, has been for some time assisting the Rev. Dr. Nevin, of the American Episcopal Church in Rome. His work has increased so rapidly that a room has been fitted up as the Chapel of san Paolo, in which services are held on every Sunday and holy day. The chapel is also open every night in the and holy day. The chapel is also open every night in the week for Christian instruction. Count Campello does not waste his time in denouncing Romanism, as so many others in a like position have done, but aims simply to be the teacher of all who for any reason cannot flud in Romanism their religious home. He has visited England and has been treated with great consideration by the dignitudes of the Angilean Communion. Monsigner Savurese, Doctor of Civil and Canon Law, until recently the Pope's domestic prelate, has just withdrawn from the Roman Communion, and has been received into the Episcopal Church by Dr. Nevin in st. Paul's Church.

There are no hot-corn men, in the streets of There are no hot-corn men in the streets of

San Francisco at night, but Instead, a number of picturesquely clad Spaniards who hawk a queer article of food, locally known as "tamales." The men take their stands punctually at half-past eight o'clock in the evening and remain until midnight. One of them thus describes the manufacture of their merchandise: "To make tamales, we take a chicken and boil it. When it is cold we cut ! up as they do meat to make Hamburg steak. Then we take corn husks and dip them in cold water. The next step is to grind the corn. Then we grind fine some Chili peppers and stew with a little flour and lard to confer flavor, and, after a little, take it off and let it cool. The orn husks being all ready, and the meal made into thick paste, we take a piece of chicken, two olives, a tadespoonful of pepper, and some meal, and arrange it on a husk. Then we take a knife, and, as one butters bread, spread the meal pasts on other husks and finally wrap one husk so prepared around the first husk and keep on until the tamates are as big as an ear of corn, when we tie the ends and and middle with a narrow piece of husk tie the ends and and middle with a narrow piece of hisk and it is done. As soon as enough tamales are made they are placed in an oven and steamed until it is time to take them down town. For corn basks I pay \$7 for six pounds; chickens cost ninety-five cents cach; olives, \$6 for four gallons; Chili peppers, lifty cents a pound, and cern, \$1 95 a sack of 160 pounds. There is five per cent profit, and my sales are such that i gotalong without doing other business. Do you know that a tamale will sober up a drunken man; ** Colonel Ochiltree is much annoyed at being